

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1862.

WEEKLY, TRIWEEKLY,
AND
Daily Session
KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

The General Assembly of Kentucky will meet again on Wednesday, 12th inst., and, in all probability, will adjourn to meet again during the present year, after considering the various important measures now demanded by the peculiar condition of the country. During the session of the Legislature the Yeoman will be issued Weekly and Daily, containing full and accurate reports of the legislative proceedings of the preceding week and day, in addition to the latest news by telegraph and otherwise. During the recess of the Legislature, the Yeoman is issued Weekly and Tri-Weekly.

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Extra copies of THE DAILY YEOMAN can be supplied (put up in wrappers ready for mailing) at the rate of \$3 per hundred. All orders for papers should be given the day before the issue of the particular number of the paper which is wanted.

National Ceremonies To-Day.
At 11 o'clock, A. M., Washington's Farewell Address will be read in the Representatives' Hall. Patriotic speeches will be made by various persons.

At 12 o'clock, 100 guns will be fired by order of the Legislature.

Haly's Brass Band has been engaged, and will play the national airs.

All persons are respectfully invited to be present.

The adjustable armor and steel plate were recently tried at Hartford, Conn., and a Colt's rifle put a bullet through both. It is thus shown that the safest way is to wear them, not under your clothes, but outside; that is, wear yourself outside of them when they are shot at.

THE HEFFERN MOODY DUEL CASE.—This case was called in the Campbell county circuit court on Wednesday. Moody is Colonel of the 9th Indiana regiment, and Heffern is Colonel of the 5th Indiana. Col. Heffern was present, being on furlough on account of sickness, but Col. Moody was absent with his regiment. Col. M. was fined \$500 for his participation in the duel. The case of Col. H. was only partially heard.

A Contractor Plucked—\$60,000 Lost in a Gambling House—Who is the Man?
The Philadelphia Enquirer of Wednesday has the following, from its Washington correspondent:

"Last night a contractor called on an officer of the Quartermaster's department, who had on Monday signed documents which entitled him to receive over sixty thousand dollars from the Treasury, and confessed that he had drawn the money, and lost it at a gambling house not a thousand miles from Willard's Hotel. He wanted to borrow of the officer, whom he had known at home, enough money to pay his railroad fare to Cincinnati, where it is to be hoped he will arrive a wiser, if not a richer man than when he left home. He declined to invoke the aid of the police.

The First American Witch.

The unenviable reputation of having been the mother of American witchcraft has hitherto been enjoyed by Salem. But Mr. Hopkins, in a recent letter before the New York Historical Society, has shown this to be an error. The first legal enactment on the subject of witchcraft in this country appears to have been made in the Maryland Assembly in 1655, which adopted the English statutes on the subject. In 1639, Maryland directly provided for "punishing with death, sorcery, blasphemy, and idolatry." In 1641, the Massachusetts laws were promulgated, providing that witchcraft should be punished with death. Rhode Island followed suit in 1647; New Jersey about that time; Delaware in 1700; South Carolina in 1712 restored the statute of James the First, and Pennsylvania soon after. The laws of South Carolina on the subject remained on the statute book until 1827. Delaware adopted the statute of James the First in 1713. Connecticut had from 1647 to 1697, twenty-one trials for witchcraft, although a large quantity of state archives, containing the authentic details, are destroyed. Massachusetts punished witchcraft in 1648. An anecdote was told of one John Bradstreet, who pleaded guilty, but the court knew him to be so notorious a liar that he was acquitted. In connection with the Salem witchcraft, it should be remembered that in Geneva there were five hundred witches consumed by the flames within three months; that fourteen houses in England furnished fourteen victims to the flames, and that the Salem horrors have been greatly exaggerated. Up to 1645 there is no trace of any law in New York as to witchcraft, and when it did appear it was confined to the English settlement on Long Island. The Indians said the Devil would have nothing to do with the Dutch. In 1729 Sarah Dibble was accused of witchcraft in New Jersey, but fled to Connecticut. In 1639 Wm. Penn presided over a court in which a woman was tried and acquitted on a charge of witchcraft. Virginia had a like trial in 1705, and North Carolina in 1679 and 1711. Altogether there were four hundred and sixty accusations of witchcraft in the colonies, thirty-two executions, and three more who were condemned but escaped. New York alone, or perhaps New Hampshire, never condemned a witch on a charge of witchcraft. The form in which the delusion existed in the American Colonies was mild in comparison with the horrible tortures, cruelties, and barbarities, which characterized the foreign punishment of witchcraft.

(From the N. Y. Herald.)

Startling Developments in Prospect from Beau Hickman's Kitchen Committee.

Beau Hickman's Kitchen Committee is making progress. It has finished its examination of the contemptuous Chevalier Wykoff, and is now engaged with the floral Watts. What Watts don't know about flowers and kitchen gardening is not worth knowing, and the longer the Paul Prys of the committee pump Watts the better they will be able to rival Linnaeus or keep a hot-house on their own heels.

Naturally enough, the first question Beau Hickman proposed to Watts were about the flowers used at the White House ball. It is amusing to observe how interested and curious these long-haired, uninvited abolitionists are about that ball, and how anxiously they endeavor to glean all the particulars in regard to it. The committee smelled treason, stratagems or spoils in every flower which adorned the White House tables upon the night of the ball, and if it had been the third War of the Roses revived Beau Hickman could not have been more minute in his inquiries about the White House garden. We are told in Scripture that great things sometimes come of a grain of mustard seed; and the Kitchen Committee evidently applied this principle to flower and vegetable seeds as well. The relation between turnips and treason, radishes and rebellion, salad and State secrets, was clear as amber to the inquiring mind of the investigating Hickman. To him camellias suggest contracts; dahlias, dangerous delays to advance; juncos, jealousies of McClellan; and lilacs, Mrs. Lincoln's influence with the President. Particular attention was directed to cabbages, their culture and use; for to the wise head of the Kitchen Committee the subject of cabbages includes Cameron, Cabinet confidences, closets, coteries, and circumstances generally. In fact, the whole examination of Watts seemed to be conducted upon the plan of that children's alphabet which begins "A stands for archer, who carries a bow, and ends "Z stands for Zany" or a member of Hickman's committee, except that flower names were omitted.

By this shrewd device Beau Hickman succeeded in eliciting many important facts, which may be included in the agricultural volumes of the Patent Office reports at some future (and we hope distant) day. He learned, also, that upon one memorable day, Watts, having occasion to read up a little upon the abstract subject of dandelions, went to the Presidential Library for that purpose, and saw lying upon a table the forthcoming message of the President. The message being written out in a good, round hand, and Watts having enjoyed the blessings of a public school education, the gardener was enabled to read the document in question; and he forthwith culled the sweet flowers of the President's rhetoric, formed them into a bouquet, and took them to the lower-stand of memory. This was a great discovery, to be sure. The proclivities of servants to pry into their masters' affairs is a fact so new, so unheard of, and so startling, that Beau Hickman expects to be hailed as a sort of kitchen Columbus, and will patent his discovery as soon as possible. Excited with this triumph, he intends to summon all the gardeners of the country to meet at his private committee. A. W. Gardner, whom Beau Hickman has mistaken for a horticulturist, but who is really a reformed pugilist, is to be cross-examined immediately. Some one has been kind enough to inform Hickman that Claude Melnotte was a gardener, and afterwards became an officer. The coincidence between Melnotte and who was appointed to the same time ago—struck Hickman as remarkable, and decided that the matter ought to be investigated. Edwin Forrest will therefore proceed at once to Washington and give the committee the worst possible representation of Claude.

Not is this matter to end here. All the servants of the White House are to be brought before the Kitchen Committee. President Lincoln was overheard repeating certain portions of his message to the partner of his bosom while dressing, and so all the pretty chambermaids of the White House are to be examined. The bill of fare for the White House dinner, was written, one day, upon the back of an unfinished draft of the message, and therefore the White House cook and the other members of the kitchen staff cannot be to be questioned by Hickman. The President tore up an unsatisfactory portion of the message, and threw the fragments into the spittoon, and therefore the druggists and under servants of the White House are to be put upon the witness stand, and the spittoon will be offered in evidence and investigated by Beau Hickman. After considering his message, the President kicked off his slippers and put on his boots, and therefore the boot-black of the White House is to relate before the committee what transpired in regard to the message upon that occasion, and whether the President confided to him its contents. The President rode out before the message was delivered, and therefore the White House valet is to be examined and told all he knows. The Cavalier Willis, of the Home Journal, saw "a gleam of white linen," while up a tree in the White House grounds, and he is to be subpoenaed also; for Beau Hickman thinks the apparent "white linen" may have been really a manuscript copy of the message. As all of these witnesses are to be made to tell everything that has occurred in the White House, whether it concerns the message or not, Beau Hickman anticipates some astounding developments. There never was such a chance of becoming acquainted with the kitchen, the laundry, the chambers, the closets, the coal-hole, the slop-chests, the cellars, and every other private department of the White House, before, and Beau Hickman knows it will be fully equal to the occasion, and will import any witnesses who he sensibly and well-bred enough to refuse to answer his impertinent questions. The startling developments are therefore certain.

No wonder European journals ridicule our government. Such fellows as Hickman and his tribe of bigoted, spiteful abolitionists give them the opportunity. To indulge a petty malice against any witness who is sensible and well-bred enough to refuse to answer his impertinent questions. The startling developments are therefore certain. No wonder European journals ridicule our government. Such fellows as Hickman and his tribe of bigoted, spiteful abolitionists give them the opportunity. To indulge a petty malice against any witness who is sensible and well-bred enough to refuse to answer his impertinent questions. The startling developments are therefore certain. No wonder European journals ridicule our government. Such fellows as Hickman and his tribe of bigoted, spiteful abolitionists give them the opportunity. To indulge a petty malice against any witness who is sensible and well-bred enough to refuse to answer his impertinent questions. The startling developments are therefore certain.

Who Chancellor Walworth Married.
We inserted the other day a paragraph from which it was inferred that the reported marriage of Chancellor Walworth, of New York. It was stated that the Chancellor married for his second wife, a southern woman, who had a daughter who married the Chancellor's son. This, as we are informed by one well acquainted with the facts, is true; but it will interest our readers to know that the "southern woman" in question was Mrs. Hardin, widow of Col. John J. Hardin, of Jacksonville, in this State, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista. The gallant young Clay, who fell in the same battle, and Hardin, were warm friends. Hardin left a wife and a daughter; the wife subsequently married Col. John Walworth, at Saratoga Springs, and the daughter married the Chancellor's son. It is this one, the husband of Col. Hardin's daughter, who is under arrest at Washington for disloyalty to the Federal Government.—Chicago (Ill.) Post.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. J. M. LANCASTER, of the Catholic Church.

MR. SPEAKER (Fish) was granted leave of absence, and Mr. McHENRY was chosen to occupy the chair pro tempore.

REPORTS.

Mr. GROVER, from the Committee on Education, reported an act for the benefit of school district No. 3, in Bath county. Passed.

Same.—A House bill for the benefit of Vanceburg district, in Lewis county. Passed.

Mr. DENNY.—A bill for the benefit of common school districts in Christian and Todd counties. Tabled.

Mr. DENNY moved to reconsider the passage of "A bill for the benefit of school district No. 5, in Bath county," which motion was adopted.

It was then moved to lay the bill on the table; and the vote being taken, the result was as follows: yeas, 10; nays, 10. And the motion was lost.

Mr. BUSH moved the recommitment of the bill. Adopted.

Mr. WORKINGTON, from the Finance Committee, reported a bill for the benefit of the county of Boyle. Passed.

Mr. ROBINSON, of the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the charter of the town of Columbia, in Adair county. Passed.

Same.—A House bill to amend the law in regard to sheriffs. Passed.

Same.—A House bill for the benefit of annual F. Wilson, of Morgan county. Passed.

Same.—A bill to amend chapter 15, Revised Statutes, entitled "Citizens, Expatriation, and Aliens." Ordered to be printed, and placed in the orders of the day. The bill reads as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That any citizen of this State who shall enter into the service of the so-called Confederate States, in a civil or military capacity, or into the service of the so-called Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, or having heretofore entered such service, either the Confederate States or Provisional Government, shall continue in such service after the passage of this act, or shall take up or continue in arms against the military forces of the United States or State of Kentucky, or shall give voluntarily aid or assistance to those in arms against said forces, shall be deemed to have expatriated himself, and shall no longer be a citizen of Kentucky, nor shall he again be a citizen, except by permission of the Legislature, by a general or special statute.

2. That whenever a person attempts to exercise any of the constitutional or legal rights and privileges only belonging to citizens of Kentucky, he may be required to give an oath to the expatriation provided in the first section of this act; and upon his refusal or refusal to do so, shall not be permitted to exercise any such right.

3. This act to be of force in thirty days from after its passage.

Mr. GOODLOE, of the Committee on "Oppositions and Grievances," reported a bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Female Orphan School at Midway, Ky. Amended and passed.

Mr. BAKER, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill in regard to filling vacancies in the office of sheriff.

Mr. BUSH, by unanimous consent, offered resolution concerning the celebration of the 2d of February. Adopted.

Mr. BAKER, of the Committee on Revised Statutes, reported a bill to amend chapter 88, entitled "Statutes, entitled 'Revenue and taxation.'" Passed.

The Speaker laid before the Senate the response of the Auditor to certain questions propounded in a resolution of the Senate. The reports were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILLS.

An act to amend the law in regard to jury trials, and the effect of the same in will cases. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of Samuel Sayres. Finance.

An act to appropriate money to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum. Finance.

An act to amend the law providing for a police court in Winchester. Judiciary.

An act for the benefit of the Richmond and Vine turnpike road company. Finance.

An act for the benefit of J. W. Reynolds. Finance.

LEAVES AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. GOODLOE.—A bill to regulate navigation on the Kentucky river.

Mr. COCKRILL.—A bill for the benefit of B. Treadwell.

Mr. ALEXANDER offered a resolution giving information of the President of the Military Board concerning the amount paid the Quartermaster General and Adjutant General for their services, and under what a paid.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, Feb. 21st, 1862.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. NORTON, of the Episcopal Church.

Was granted to Messrs. RICKETTS and UNDERWOOD.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. CURTIS.—Internal Improvement.—Senate bill to amend the road laws of one county. Passed.

Also.—A Senate bill to amend the charter of the Bryantville and Cane Run turnpike and company. Passed.

Also.—A bill exempting school children on payment of tolls. Passed.

Also.—Discharged from the further consideration of the petition of sundry citizens of Boyd county in relation to highways.

Also.—Reported a bill to amend the charter of the Kentucky river turnpike road company. Passed.

Also.—A bill for the benefit of the sheriff of still county. Passed.

Mr. BURNAM.—Education.—A bill for the benefit of John W. Reynolds, of Pike county. Passed.

Also.—A bill for the benefit of school district No. 33, in Anderson county. Passed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD.—Military Affairs.—A bill to amend the militia law.

Ordered that the bill be printed, and made a special order for Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Also.—Reported the resolution offered by Mr. CHAMBERS, some days since, directing the committee to inquire into the causes of arrest and detention of citizens of this Commonwealth by military authority, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. HUSTON moved to re-commit the solution to the Committee on Military Affairs, with instructions to report upon the same, which motion was adopted.

Also, reported the following resolutions:

The nation has been compelled by every atrocious motive to call upon her true sons to rebel and preserve the government; military men must put down rebellious politicians, who have created the existing evils which threaten our destruction. Reason and treaty having failed, the sword is now to settle our destiny. While we feel sentiments

of the highest admiration for all the brave officers and soldiers engaged in the cause of the Union, wherever the field of operations may be, we entertain a peculiar gratitude to those whose operations are driving our Invaders from the soil of Kentucky; therefore, Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That General Albin Schoepf, Gen. Wm. Nelson, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas, Col. J. A. Garfield, General U. S. Grant, and Commodore A. H. Foote, together with the brave officers and men in their respective commands, deserve the thanks of Kentucky, and the same is hereby most cordially tendered to every man of them, for their brilliant victories achieved at Wildcat, Ivy Mountain, Logan's Fields, and Mill Spring, Prestonsburg, Fort Henry, and Fort Donelson.

While we thus offer our heart-felt tribute to the officers and soldiers who have exposed their lives on the field of battle, we cannot withhold the expression of our most grateful thanks to General Halleck and Buell, the Commanders-in-chief of their respective Departments, for the admirable arrangements which have resulted in these glorious and effective victories.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Clerk to each of the officers herein named, with a request that they have the same read to their respective commands.

Upon the adoption of the resolutions, the yeas and nays were taken, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Speaker, (Buckner,) J. W. Anderson, Andrews, Bacheller, Beazly, Beeman, Bell, J. W. Boone, Brann, Brinkley, R. J. Browne, T. S. Brown, Burnam, Calvert, C. Campbell, J. W. Campbell, Clay, Cleveland, J. B. Cochran, J. B. Cochran, Conklin, Cooper, Curt, Downing, England, Finley, Finnell, Gabbert, Gibson, Griffith, Hamer, Heady, Huston, Ireland, Jacob, Kennedy, Lisenby, Maxey, Mears, Miller, Morrow, Neel, Poindexter, Powell, Rankin, Rapier, Ray, Rigney, Shanklin, G. C. Smith, M. Smith, Sparks, Taylor, Lewis, G. M. Thomas, J. R. Thomas, Turner, Underwood, Vanvankle, White, Wolff, Bryan R. Young, and Wilson Yeas—55.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ash, Burns, Bash, Gardner, Garriott, Hampton, Johnson, and Murphy—8.

So the resolution was adopted.

Mr. R. J. BROWN.—Circuit Courts.—A bill regulating the time for holding quarterly courts, and other courts inferior to circuit courts.

[This bill provides for abolishing all terms of the courts mentioned above except in the months of June and December in each year.]

Mr. CONKLIN moved to amend by striking out "June and December," and insert "May and November." Rejected.

Ordered, that the bill be re-referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, with instructions to report on Monday next at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Mr. G. CLAY SMITH.—By consent.—A bill for the benefit of Kentucky soldiers in the field. [Provides for furnishing the soldiers with tracts and other books, at the expense of the State.]

Mr. BURNS moved an amendment directing the Committee on Religion to inquire into the expediency of providing for the religious instruction of the soldiers in this State who are unable to provide themselves with religious matter, and report a bill making an appropriation of \$1500 to provide such persons as aforesaid.

The bill and amendment was then referred to the Committee on Religion.

SPECIAL ORDER.

A bill to amend the law in regard to billiards. [Fixes the license tax at \$50 for first table, and \$25 for each additional table in the same room.]

After some discussion, the bill was passed—yeas 38, nays 32.

REPORTS RESUMED.

Mr. IRELAND.—County Courts.—A bill for the benefit of Geo. W. Darlington, late sheriff of Greenup county. Passed.

Also.—A bill to incorporate the Greenup Union Presbyterian Church of Greenup county. Passed.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS.—County Courts.—A bill to change the times for holding the Anderson county courts. Passed.

Mr. CONKLIN.—Codes of Practice.—A bill to amend the law in relation to absent and non-resident defendants. [Provides that all persons who have or may be absent in the service of the Confederate States for the space of thirty days, shall be regarded as non-resident defendants to any action against them.]

The bill passed—yeas 65, nays 7.

Mr. R. J. BROWN.—Codes of Practice.—A bill to amend section 684 of the Civil Code of Practice. [Provides that persons now within, or who may hereafter voluntarily go and remain within the rebel lines, shall give security for costs in any actions brought by such persons, and that such security shall be in the hands of the Federal judges.] The bill passed.

Mr. J. B. COCHRAN.—Corporations.—A Senate bill to amend the charter of the city of Covington, with an amendment by the committee. Amendment adopted, and bill passed.

Also.—A bill to amend the laws in relation to the sale of real estate. Passed.

Mr. TURNER.—Retrenchment and Reform.—A resolution empowering the committee to compel the attendance of witnesses, &c. Adopted.

Mr. HEADY.—Select Committee.—A bill to regulate the circuit and other courts in this Commonwealth, and for other purposes.

Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Wednesday next at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The bill reads as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That all laws requiring circuit courts, equity and criminal courts, quarterly courts, justices' courts, and all police, town, and city courts, except for the trial of criminal and penal causes in this Commonwealth, be and they are hereby repealed, until the first day of November, 1862; Provided, That after the expiration of that time, said courts shall be held and governed by all the laws now in force; And provided further, That all civil process of every kind returnable to courts previous to the first of November, 1862, shall be continued until the next regular terms of said courts, after the first day of November, 1862; and nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to interfere in any manner with the trial of criminal and penal causes in said courts at their regular terms, as though this act had not taken effect; And further provided, That the several judges of the equity and circuit courts shall hold the terms of their several courts at the times now fixed by law, for the trial of criminal and penal prosecutions, for the proper sittings of the courts, for the trial of cases of divorce, for the probate of wills, for making the partition of land, for ordering the distribution of estates, for the trial of actions of tort, actions of forcible entry and detainer, and forcible detainer, or cases in which the title to land or other property is in dispute, or in which the boundary of land is involved, or a party is seeking to establish or complete, by judgment or order of court, title to land, and all cases between principal and agent, between trustees and cestui que trusts, and for all other cases in law or equity where a decree or judgment for money is not to be rendered, and for the taking of all proper steps for the prosecution of cases in said courts.

2. That all executions in this Commonwealth which have been issued since the first day of January, 1862, or which may be issued up to the time this act takes effect, shall be returned as soon as practicable after this act takes effect to the office from which the same

issued, and forthwith re-issued, and made returnable on the 1st day of January, 1863; and all executions hereafter issued upon judgments rendered previous to the passage of this act, shall be made returnable on the 1st day of January, 1863.

3. That distress warrants for rent, which may have been issued since the 1st January, 1862, and distress warrants which shall hereafter issue, shall be returned to the office from which they issued, and shall be re-issued, returnable to the 1st January, 1863; but the property distrained upon shall be subject to the first distress warrant that was levied upon the same, and the warrant shall operate as a lien on said property.

4. Any lien which may have been acquired or created by the issuing of an execution, shall not be released or impaired by the return of said execution; but shall continue in full force on any subsequent execution that may be issued; and after the first day of November, 1862, executions shall be issued and regulated according to the laws now in force. Provided, That this act shall not release the liability or responsibility of any assignor or assignees, to his or their assignor or assignees, on any assignment or transfer on any note, bond, or contract, or any surety on any note or contract on which suit has not been instituted, or on which judgment has been rendered.

5. That this act shall not be construed as to prohibit any person from bringing suits, in any of the courts, to obtain any provisional remedy under existing laws, nor shall the law, as it now stands, authorizing the trial of attachments and other provisional remedies, be in anywise obstructed by the provisions of this act; and judges and justices of the peace shall have power, under existing laws, to make any necessary order for the sale or preservation of attached property, or enter any order authorized by the present laws for the distribution of any money among the parties entitled to receive the same, in any case pending in any of said courts.

6. That in all cases where replevin bond or bonds have heretofore been executed, the obligors to such replevin bonds shall not have the benefit of this act until they give their consent, in writing, that they accept the benefit of the extension of time given them by the issuing of any execution on any replevin bond, and that this consent shall be filed in the office where the replevin bond is filed, or whence the execution issued.

7. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed as to impair or repeal the laws now in force for the collection of the revenues of the State.

8. No sales of personal property shall be made under the provisions of this act until an appraisement is made, as now required by law in the case of real estate; and a sale for less than two thirds of the appraised value, as aforesaid, shall be void, conferring no title.

9. This act shall take effect from its passage.

Mr. V. B. YOUNG.—Library.—Reported that the committee had ascertained that a full length portrait of HENRY CLAY would cost \$1,000, and presented a resolution ordering the portrait to be painted.

The report and resolution was re-committed to the Committee on the Library, with instructions to correspond with various artists upon the subject.

Mr. CONKLIN.—Claims.—A bill for the benefit of J. L. Ray, sheriff of Shelby county. Amended by adding the name of Henry Browne, late sheriff of Washington county, and passed.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

A resolution from the Senate providing for the reading of Washington's Farewell Address, in the hall of the House of Representatives, and the firing of a national salute on the 22d of February, 1862, was concurred in.

SENATE RESOLUTION.

Was granted to bring in bills as follows:

Mr. POWELL.—A bill in relation to dogs in this Commonwealth. Select Committee.

Also.—A bill in relation to spirituous liquors. Select Committee.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. CLEVELAND moved a resolution requesting the Governor to have a national salute fired on the 22d of February, 1862, in memory of General George Washington, the Father of his Country, which was adopted.

Mr. HEADY moved a resolution directing the Committee on the Library to inquire into the expediency of having a full length portrait of Gen. Andrew Jackson, one of the great heroes of the Union, painted and suspended in this Hall. Adopted.

ON EXPELLING MEMBERS.

Mr. G. M. THOMAS had read, for information, a resolution directing the Committee on Privileges and Elections to inquire into the propriety of expelling those members of this House for voting against a resolution of thanks to the Federal armies.

A motion to suspend the rules was rejected.

BY CONSENT.

Mr. BELL had leave to bring in a bill to fill the India rubber capes to U. S. soldiers. Military Affairs.

Mr. MILTON YOUNG.—A bill for the benefit of Isaac Miller. Claims.

And then the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., on Monday next.

LEECHES.

"How strange,

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

Fraud and Extravagance in the Army.
SPEECH OF MR. VAN WYCK,
OF NEW YORK.

Mr. Van Wyck (Rep. N. Y.) commenced by pointing to the parallel between the 19th of April, 1861, and the 19th of April, 1776—the battle of Lexington, and the murderous slaughter of Massachusetts men in the streets of Baltimore. He pointed out the material and other sacrifices the country had made, and then proceeded to analyze the specific cases which had come before the committee.

Cattle Contract.
A contract was made in this city by the Department with Dwyer, Laughman, Sibley & Tyler for cattle, from 2,000 to 10,000, at \$85 per hundred, live weight, delivered here, and \$5 in Pennsylvania. What facilities had Dwyer & Co. in transportation, which the Government did not possess? Government could lay its strong arms upon railroads and use them; could plant its gathering armies to guard the bridge and track. At that very time an agent was sent by the Department into Maryland, who, without difficulty, purchased cattle to be delivered in Washington, at \$85 per hundred, live weight. Besides direct navigation with New York was not obstructed by the Potomac. Still more, if the danger of transportation through Maryland was an excuse for this contract, big with profits, why a provision that a portion should be delivered in Pennsylvania, if the Department desired, and why were nearly 1,500 received in Harrisburg, while scarcely 800 were delivered in Washington? Notwithstanding the lions in the way, Dwyer & Co. immediately sublet the contract to New York men, so that without any hazard or perils they realized over \$32,000 on about 10,000 head.

Cummings's Agency.
On the 21st day of April, the Secretary of War, although he well knew the great ability and experience of Col. Tompkins, Quartermaster, and Major Eaton, Commissary, in New York city, wrote two letters to Alexander Cummings, Esq. In one, he "wants him to aid the Commissary in purchasing supplies; to assist the Quartermaster in pushing them forward." The other letter states that:

"The Department needs at this moment an intelligent, experienced, and energetic man, in whom it can rely, to assist in pushing forward troops, munitions, and supplies."

No man knew better than the Secretary that these qualifications were already possessed by the army officers in New York, on whom it was safe to rely. Armed with letters of approval from the War Office, he was for a time supreme in the department marked out for him. Instead of rendering aid and assistance, he effectually superseded the army officers. Major Eaton distinctly informed him that his services were not needed in the purchase of supplies. Still the Doctor commenced buying over \$21,000 straw hats and linen pants, which were worthless to the army, and not required by the regulations. He employed a clerk of whom he knew nothing—had never seen before. In his evidence, at first he did not know who recommended him; then he thought he was recommended by Mr. Thurlow Weed—finally said, "I remember now that Mr. Weed told me he knew all about him, and upon his recommendation I took him." This clerk Mr. Cummings suffered to make all the purchases, except what were made by Geo. D. Morgan.

Charter of the Cataline.
Mr. Cummings next appoints Capt. Comstock to charter or purchase vessels. The Captain, with a friend, goes to Brooklyn, inspects the Cataline, and learns that her price is from \$18,000 to \$20,000. Instead of purchasing or chartering, he recommends Mr. Cummings to do so, from the owners, his friend suggests to Mr. Develin that there "is a nice opportunity to make something by good management." Capt. Comstock knew that Cummings was agent for the War Department, still he counsels freely with Mr. Develin about the value of the Cataline, and gives an opinion what will be paid for her charter. Had she been cheap at \$18,000, the Government was entitled to the purchase. After yielding to Mr. Develin all the time he required for the negotiation, on the 25th the boat was chartered by Col. Tompkins, he relying upon Capt. Comstock, the authorized agent of Cummings, the agent of the War Department, paying for her use \$10,000 per month for three months, and if lost by war risks, then the Government to pay \$50,000. Col. Tompkins would not sign until Capt. Comstock assured him that she was worth \$50,000, and that it was right. The testimony of Capt. Comstock shows the vast number and almost unlimited power of persons at that time assuming to act as agents for the Government. He says:

"I was sent for by Mr. Weed to come to the Astor House about the time of the commencement of these troubles. He stated that he was an agent of the Government, and had troops and munitions of war to send to Washington, by way of the Chesapeake, and that he wished to charter vessels for that purpose."

"Afterwards Cummings called upon me and showed me the same authority that Weed had shown. It had been transferred to him to perform the same service."

"I should think Weed chartered from six to ten vessels."

This testimony was given on the 28th day of December, and up to that time the Committee had no evidence or intimation that Mr. Weed had been agent for the Government, or acting as such. The Committee are not able to show by whom the vessel was loaded; but Collector Barney swears, that on the 27th of April, Mr. Stetson, in whose name the title had been taken, called on him, demanding a clearance to Annapolis. When asked how she was loaded, and to whom the cargo belonged, he replied that she was loaded with flour and provisions, and belonged to several of his friends. Mr. Barney refused to clear her. Stetson then said the provisions were for the army. Barney replied that as the property was not Government property, but property of individuals, he could not clear her except by a request from some Government officer. It is but just to say here, that Mr. Develin was evidently induced to purchase the vessel, at the suggestion of those who were acting for Government, and that Mr. Stetson, in everything he did, was frankly, candid, and made no concealment. When Mr. Stetson again called on the Collector, he brought a note from Mr. Weed, stating that the cargo consisted of supplies for troops, and requested a clearance. Mr. Barney declined, but saw Mr. Weed, and explained why a clearance could not be granted. Mr. Weed said "it was all right, and would be arranged in some other way." A pass was obtained from General Wool, which he regretted; for on Monday morning he sent an order to the Collector revoking it, but the fugitive had escaped. Her voyage was an unfortunate one; after two months' service she was destroyed by fire. The question recurs, who were the friends referred to by Mr. Stetson as the owners of the cargo? Mr. Freeman, who had a one-tenth interest in the profits, swore, after first declining to do so, that he received, as part security for the purchase money of the Cataline, four notes of \$4,500 each, as follows: One note by John E. Develin, indorsed G. C. Davidson; one note by Thurlow Weed, indorsed John E. Develin; one note by G. C. Davidson, indorsed O. B. Matteson; one note by O. B. Matteson, indorsed Thurlow Weed. The only other person besides the captain and crew, was James Larkin, who went on the

boat, he says, as a purser, although he finally concluded his duty was to act as check upon the captain. This man was appointed by Mr. Develin, upon the recommendation of Mr. Davidson. No one seemed to take any interest in loading the vessel except Mr. Develin. Col. Tompkins knew nothing of her cargo. The Union Defense Committee knew nothing of her cargo; and Dr. Cummings was asked if he knew anything of her cargo. \$2,000,000, by the Secretary of the Treasury, were placed in the hands of a committee of high-toned, honorable men, to be paid out on the order or requisition of Mr. Cummings, without his producing to them any vouchers. Strange as it may appear, while this money was there to respond to his requisition, he draws \$150,000 and deposits it in his name, with his private account, in one of the city banks. Stranger still, four months after his agency had ceased, he leaves no vouchers with the War Department. The War Department, in its generous confidence, seeks no settlement, nor an inspection of vouchers.

General Mania for Stealing.
The mania for stealing seems to have run through all the relations of Government. Even in the matter of the purchase of two sailing vessels, two men of New York, to the crime of larceny, added the sin of perjury, that they might rob the Treasury of \$8,000. In the case of the Stars and Stripes, the President of the New Haven Propeller Company, after taking from the Government \$19,000 more than she cost, took of that amount nearly \$8,000 to line his own pockets, and in excuse to his company, pretended that he had to bribe an ex-member of Congress to gain an audience to the lead of the Bureau; and from that institution, an honorable, high-toned ex-member of Congress, in Connecticut, had been subjected to calumny. That President, before the committee, testified that after taking \$19,000 in profits from his country, he was so anxious to serve her in this, the hour of her extremity, that he appropriated nearly \$8,000 of his colleagues' money to his private use, so he could devise some machine to take all the Southern cities, and no one got hurt. The Department which has allowed conspiracies after the bidding has been closed, to defraud the Government of the lowest bid, and by allowing the guilty to reap the fruits of their crime, has itself become *particeps criminis*. Who pretends any public exigency for giving out, by private contract, without bids, over 1,000,000 muskets, at fabulous prices? Who pretends a public exigency to make a private contract for rifled cannon, to the amount of \$800,000?

Horse Contracts.
My colleague of the committee (Mr. Dawes) a few days since spoke of the great extravagance of Pennsylvania politicians, and referred to the horses of Col. William's regiment. There is yet another case. A contract, not made upon the responsibility of the Bureau, as the late Secretary said, but by this express order, and refused to be made until so ordered. I refer to the contract to purchase 1,000 horses, to be delivered at Huntington, Pennsylvania. The contract was made by the late Secretary of War, and no one got hurt. Horses with running sores, which were seen by the inspectors and branded; and if one outraged common decency, he would be rejected, and an opportunity sought the same day to pass and brand him. Immediately the horses were subsisted by private contract to favorites, at 39 cents per day, and they sublet to farmers, from 24 to 26 cents. Over 400 of these horses were sent with Col. Wynkoop's regiment, and the papers at Pittsburgh professed actually so worthless they were left on the docks. The remaining 500 were left at Huntington for the benefit of contractors. In that single transaction over \$50,000 were stolen from the Government.

Contract Brokerage.
The testimony of Mr. John Smith, of Kingston, N. Y., powder manufacturer, shows that in the month of May he proposed to give Mr. Weed a percentage for a powder contract; that he went to the Astor House; met Mr. Davidson, whom he had never seen before; inquired of him for Mr. Thurlow Weed. During the conversation he asked what Mr. Davidson told him of Mr. Weed, and being told he inquired of Mr. Smith what he could afford to pay; he replied five per cent. Mr. Smith also says that Mr. Weed asked him what he could afford to pay. That afterwards, at Washington, he handed his propositions for powder to Mr. Weed, who took them to Cameron; the result was that Mr. Weed was authorized to write a letter to General Ripley, of the Ordnance Department, to divide the contracts for powder between the States manufacturing. It is somewhat strange that the Secretary should appoint Mr. Weed as his messenger to carry his wishes to the different bureaus. Mr. Smith understood that he was to pay Mr. Weed five per cent. Mr. Lafin also testified that his powder firm de-murred to paying Mr. Weed five per cent; that Mr. Weed gave them authority to make 1,000 barrels of powder, but they preferred having the authority directly from the Government. He also testifies that the patriot Dwyer, who figured in the cattle contract in May or June, at Washington, told him if he would give five per cent, he would sell all the powder he could make; but Lafin declined.

The Treasury Department.
Even in the Treasury Department—pure and upright as I believe the Secretary to be—what business man could justify, or who, in his own transactions, would allow that a contract of over half a million expenditure should be competed for by only two firms, who could combine and unite, the spirit of the law has been violated, and the millionaire enriched; besides the products of all departments of labor are cheapened by the stagnation of business. In this matter of the bank-note contract, as in some others, underlings control the affairs of the department, so that they say force, but a Federal gunboat protected the man.

George D. Morgan's Operations.
Mr. George D. Morgan has prepared an elaborate paper, showing the benefits of his agency, and relies upon the fact that in nearly every instance he paid a less price than the owners asked. We can test the strength of his position by the Stars and Stripes. To build her cost \$36,000; by her charter the owners realized \$15,000 from Government; they then asked \$60,000. Mr. Morgan paid \$55,000, \$5,000 less than they asked, but \$15,000 more than she cost. While with the Potomac and Womassa the owners realized \$58,000, the Government paid \$60,000, although Mr. Morgan's papers allege he was asked \$80,000. This seems the reverse of the proposition. The Onward was offered to private parties for \$26,000; Mr. Morgan was asked \$30,000, and paid \$27,000. These are not the only instances, as the committee will show by a further examination, to which they are invited by the Secretary, and directed by a resolution of the House. Mr. Van Wyck proceeded to give many instances of extortion in the purchase of vessels, and then refers to:

The Purchase of Arms.
Another remarkable transaction was the sale by the Ordnance Bureau, to Mr. Eastman, of 5,000 Hall's carbines, as an arm which needed some alteration to be useful, for \$3 50 each. This private sale was made at a time when the Department was buying arms which had been condemned, and sent from the arsenals of Europe. After an expenditure of from 75 cents to \$1 25, they were sold to Simon Stevens for \$12 50; then to Gen. Fremont for \$22. No wonder our expenses are \$2,000,000 per day—Government sells at \$8 50, and in a short time buys back at \$22. Dr. Cummings bought 700 of the same carbines

for \$15. The evidence of Maj. Hagner shows that Mr. Stevens was an agent or aid of Gen. Fremont. This Mr. Stevens denies. However, the relation was one of a warm, personal character. He had probably just left him with instructions to purchase. His dispatch to Fremont was just such as an agent would send, or one who had the assurance of the necessities of the West, and that the arms would be taken. At all events, the bargain was an unconscionable one, whereby Stevens was to make about \$50,000 in one day, without incurring any risk or investing any capital. Mr. Van Wyck next referred to the Department of the West, and charged that Child, Pratt & Co. made from 25 to 50 per cent, on a contract of \$1,000,000.

Army Transportation.
Another item of reckless expenditure was the order of the War Department allowing two cents per mile for the transportation of troops, and liberal prices for baggage and horses. So enormous were the profits that railroad companies in the West bid and paid from \$1,500 to \$2,500 to nearly every regiment for the privilege of transportation. It is remarkable that the late Secretary, who was himself, by long experience and observation, so conversant with the management of railroads, who rejoiced in the confidence of a friend, who was intimate with railroad connections, especially in Pennsylvania, should have allowed railroad companies such large amounts that they could lavish thousands for the transportation of a single regiment.

TELEGRAPHIC.
XXXVIII CONGRESS—First Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.
SENATE.—The Senate passed the army appropriation bill for 1862, and then went into executive session.

Mr. Wilson offered the following resolution:
WHEREAS, Lazarus W. Powell, after several States had severed themselves from the Union, on the 20th of June last attended a large Southern States Rights Convention, and was President thereof, and where resolutions were passed approving the neutrality of Kentucky and denouncing the war; and also attended another convention on the 10th of September, where more resolutions were passed of the same import; and said Powell had given all aid and comfort to the enemy he could from the position he occupied,
Therefore, resolved, That said Lazarus W. Powell be expelled from the Senate.

Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 20.
Dr. Ethelbert L. Dudley, a citizen of this place, and Colonel of the 21st Kentucky regiment, died of typhoid fever this afternoon at Columbia, Ky., where his regiment is now stationed.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.
About 5,000 infantry, 2 or 3 batteries of artillery, a large number of mules and wagons, and an immense quantity of baggage, stores, &c., left to-day for the Cumberland. General Pope and staff left this evening for Cairo. About 900 Fort Donelson prisoners, including some 40 officers, arrived here, and will be forwarded to some point east. The sick and wounded from Fort Donelson will be returned to their own States as fast as possible. Quite a number arrived here to-day, and were sent to the central hospital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.
A dispatch boat from Gen. Burnside's expedition has just arrived at Baltimore. The official report of Gen. Burnside is now on its way to the War Department. The Federal losses at the battle of Roanoke Island were fifty killed and two hundred and twenty-wounded. The rebel loss was thirteen killed and thirty-nine wounded. The enemy were protected by their entrenchments, and poured a destructive fire upon our advancing column, but our loss is the least. The President has approved the bill to prohibit the Cooley trade by American citizens and American vessels.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.
The gunboat Connecticut has arrived from Key West and Port Royal. There were rumors that Savannah would certainly be captured in a few days. The Federal troops possession of the Island de Florin, in Savannah river, and erected a battery and cut off communication between Savannah and Fort Pulaski, and captured a rebel steamer of Tattall's fleet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
By the President of the United States, in a proclamation, it is recommended to the people of the United States, that they assemble in their customary places for public solemnities, on the 22d day of February, and celebrate the anniversary of the birthday of the "Father of his Country," by causing to be read to them his Farewell Address.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.
The steamer Karanak has arrived with Havana dates of the 15th, and Nashua dates of the 1st. It is stated that several vessels had arrived at Havana, having run the blockade. The steamer Kate sailed on the 20th with part of the Gladstone's cargo, probably for New Orleans. The steamer Miramonte sailed for Matanzas on the 7th. The war in Venezuela continues. A frightful revolution is progressing in Honduras. General Guardiola had been assassinated at his door. The troops had joined the insurgents, and excesses were committed in Truxillo.

Matanzas dates to the 23d, state that the British commander had attempted to take a seaman from an American vessel by force, but a Federal gunboat protected the man.

The government of St. Thomas notified the Britisher that the guns of the fort would aid the Iroquois. The British Admiral subsequently arrived and reprimanded the commander, and apologized to Consul Edgar. The bark W. G. Anderson arrived on the 28th.

Ship Island dates of the 7th state that five ships of Porter's expedition had arrived, and two more were spoken off Havana on the 11th.

Veracruz dates to the 8th state that no advance had been made. Over 1,000 sick soldiers were there, besides hundreds at Tegra.

Yellow and typhoid fever had broken out among them. The Mexicans insist on the re-embarkation of the Spanish troops, but consent to 2,000 allied troops attending the negotiation at Orizaba.

The allies state that they shall advance during February to Orizaba, and would give battle at Cerro Gordo, if opposed. Mexican papers express the greatest hatred of the Spaniards.

Four rebel schooners had arrived at Havana from New Orleans with cotton.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.
General Halleck has sent the following dispatch to Gen. McClellan.
"Clarksville has been taken, with supplies enough for an army for twenty days. The place is now occupied by Gen. Smith's division."

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.
General Halleck has issued an order that, in consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of the citizens of Missouri, the sentences of the eight bridge burners heretofore condemned to death, are provisionally mitigated to close confinement in the military prison at Alton. If, however, rebel spies again destroy railroads or telegraph lines, and thus render it necessary to make severe examples, the original sentences against these men will be carried into execution. No further assessment will be levied or collected from any one who will now take the prescribed oath of allegiance. Commissioners will be appointed to receive the oaths of citizens of war, who apply to take the oath of allegiance, and, on their recommendation, orders will be issued for their release.

Six additional boat loads of the Fort Donelson prisoners arrived last night and this morning, and will be speedily forwarded to their destination.

Private advices indicate that Columbus has been or is being evacuated. Preparations will undoubtedly be made for an immediate advance on Memphis.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Feb. 19.
It is not probable that our army will follow Price very far into Arkansas.

There is considerable talk of fortifying Neosho, and placing a detachment of troops at Cassville.

Letters found in Price's army reveal a strong Union sentiment in Arkansas.

Albert Pike is working wonders among the Indians.

FORT MONROE, Feb. 19.
No further advances have been made by Burnside, nor was any immediately expected. The gunboats had returned from Elizabeth City. All the fleet were at anchor off Roanoke Island. An immense amount of trophies had been captured, including the splendid State flag of North Carolina, worked by the ladies of that State. Also, quantities of antiquated arms.

Col. Corcoran and 700 other Federal prisoners are expected hourly to arrive at Old Point. [Correspondence of the World.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.
The recent news from Europe, touching the determination of the allied powers to put a—, as ruler of Mexico, and thus create a monarchy on our borders, is exciting profound emotion. The fact that some such scheme was on the tapis has been in possession of the State Department for some time past, and it will be found that dispatches have already been sent to our ministers at London, Paris, and Madrid, protesting, energetically, against any such project.

Among other things presented to the House yesterday was the memorial of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, asking the intervention of Congress in reference to a ship canal intervening the river St. Lawrence and the great lakes on the northern boundary, with the Atlantic ocean, in the bay of New York, in any future adjustment of the commercial relations between the United States and Great Britain.

[Tribune's Washington Correspondence.]
The Navy Department will issue proposals to-morrow for building a number of steam men-of-war, of various kinds. The Department will withhold for the present the proposals for iron clad steamers. The construction of gunboats will be urgently pressed.

[Tribune's Dispatch.]
In well informed circles here, it is positively asserted that Gen. Fremont has been completely vindicated of all the charges brought against his conduct in the war, by vote of the joint committee of investigation. A highly important command is indicated for him in the far west.

PORTLAND, Feb. 20.
The Bohemian, with Liverpool dates to the 6th, via London on the 7th, arrived here this morning with one day later news. The Canada, from Boston, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

Both Houses of Parliament had voted unanimously an address to the Queen in response to her speech.

The Opposition approved of the course of the Government in the Trent affair. Lord Derby thought that the Federal Cabinet had assented with very bad grace to the demands of the British Government.

Lord Palmerston said the distress in the manufacturing districts of England, from the blockade of the Southern ports, would not justify the interference of the Government, and that they would continue in their neutral course.

The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 4 per cent.

The product of the last cotton crop of India was pouring into Bombay.

The iron clad frigate Warrior, in her passage to Lisbon, labored badly. Her decks and cabins were flooded, and in nine cases out of ten she would not mind her helm.

The London Times' city article says that the funds opened on the 6th at a decline of more than 3, but gained firmer toward the close.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The Moniteur of this morning says that Gen. Prim will not take supreme command of the allied forces in Mexico, but that each General will preserve the integrity of his own command.

The Federal gunboat Tuscarora left Cowes about 9 o'clock, on the morning of the 6th inst., and proceeded westward. The Nashville had forty hours the start of her. The engineers of the Nashville told the pilot who took her out that it was agreed by all on board that she should never be captured. That he had all the valves of the engines so arranged that she could be blown up in a moment, and that if the capture of the Nashville was ever heard of a violent explosion would accompany it.

Private telegraphs from China quote tea at Poshow as higher. Silks were also higher. Holders of manufactured goods held them at firm prices.

Singapore was in possession of the rebels. Advices from Manila say that all tobacco there is to be sent to Spain.

S. L. M. MAJOR.....F. H. OVERTON.
NEW BOOK BINDERY.
MAJOR & OVERTON.
Will execute all orders for binding, and work in any department of the business, at their room over KERRON & GIBSON'S Book Store, on Main street, North Building.

J. F. H. OVERTON having this day purchased the interest of Waller Overton, in the Book Bindery of Major & Overton, the business of the establishment will for the future be conducted in the same firm style of Major & Overton. F. H. OVERTON will give the business his special and prompt attention.

S. L. M. MAJOR, F. H. OVERTON.
Frankfort, Nov. 4th, 1861.

YEOMAN

OF MRS. HALLIE E. TODD'S SCHOOL, will commence on Monday, January 20th, 1862.

Per Session of twenty weeks.....\$16
No Extras
No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.
Jan 23 31st-wk

COMMISSION BUSINESS
AT OREGON, KY.

THE business heretofore conducted by John M. Price, deceased, at Oregon, Ky., will be continued under the style of
PRICE & CO.
Jan 23 31st-wk

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$250 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY.
Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JOHN ROBERTS, Jr., did, on the 1st day of December, 1861, kill and murder on Daniel Brewer, in the county of Henry, has since made his escape, and is now going at large.
Now, therefore, I, BERTHIA MAGOFFIN, Governor of the aforesaid Commonwealth, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said John Roberts, Jr., and his delivery to the jailer of Henry county within one year from the date hereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of December, A. D. 1861, and in the 70th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor, B. MAGOFFIN.
NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State.
By JAS. W. TATE, Assistant Secretary.

Description.
Roberts is about twenty years old; blue eyes; very fair skin; about five feet nine inches high, with a scar over his right eye about two inches long. Jan 23 31st-wk

WAR DISPATCHES!
IN TIME OF PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR!
BUY YOUR COAL BEFORE THE WINTER SETS IN!

BY APPOINTMENT TO S. BLACK, WHO KEEPS the best Kentucky, Louisville, and New York Cigars, always on hand, you can be supplied at the lowest market price. Also, all kinds of lumber and shingles.
Office near the Railroad bridge. Orders by mail will be promptly attended to.
S. BLACK.

FORFEITED LANDS.
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, FRANKFORT, KY., 1862.

THE following lands will be forfeited to the State of Kentucky for the non-payment of the taxes, interest and cost, due thereon, if not paid on or before the 10th day of May next, to-wit:

No. 919. Francis Lightfoot Lee, 1,000 acres in Logan county, on Kentucky river, near mouth of Cedar, patented in the name of John May, Years' taxes due, 1858-59, amounting to \$30.
No. 1612. George Booker, 1,000 acres in Hopkins county, on Deer Creek, patented in the name of Samuel Booker. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$9 00.

No. 1613. Same, 500 acres in Logan county, on the waters of Muddy River; patented in the name of Samuel Booker. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$9 00.
No. 1880. Zack Berry, 500 acres in Hardin county; patented in the name of W. May. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 30.

No. 1897. J. Dunn, 400 acres in Livingston county, Ohio river, entered in the name of Ed. Head. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 30.
No. 1898. Same, 400 acres in Livingston county, on Deer Creek; entered and surveyed in the name of J. Dunn. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 30.

No. 2316. Gideon D. Hart, 925 acres in Anderson county, on Salt River. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 35.
No. 2317. Same, 1193 acres in Anderson county, on Crooked Creek. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 77.

No. 2625. Joseph Whitesides, 1,600 acres in Logan county, on the Cumberland River, near head and surveyed in the name of Craig & Johnson. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$36.
No. 2691. L. A. Godes, 1,200 acres in Boone county, on the Big Muddy River; patented in the name of A. Slaughter. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$20 55.

No. 2967. M. D. Williams, in his own right, part of E. Williams' 1,600 acres; 307 acres, Henderson county, on Highland Creek. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$11.
No. 2985. Robt. Buckhannon, 500 acres in Barren county, on Fallow Creek. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$6.

No. 3078. Moses Hunter's heirs, 1,000 acres in Madison county, on the Tennessee River, near head and surveyed in the name of Craig & Johnson. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$36.
No. 3215. James Hunter's heirs, 1,000 acres in Union county, on the Trade Water River; patented in the name of Ben. Ashley. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$12 60.

No. 2849. John Scott, 1,000 acres in Henderson county, on Deer Creek; surveyed in the name of D. B. Wallace. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$6.
No. 2628. John McIntosh, 400 acres in Hickman county, on O'Brien River; entered in the name of John McIntosh. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$3 60.

No. 2685. Same, 160 acres on the West Tennessee river; entered in the name of B. Phillips. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 44.
No. 3231. James Humphrey, 200 acres in Graves county; S. W. Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, \$1 56.

No. 3104. R. R. Dillam, 4 acres in Muhlenburg county; No. 13. Years' taxes due, 1858-59, Amount of tax, 14cts.
No. 3279. Unknown owner, lot No. 140, Allen county, Scottsville. Years' taxes due, 1857 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$11.

No. 3280. Same, lot No. 141, in Allen county, Scottsville. Years' taxes due, 1857 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$12.
No. 3287. Mrs. E. B. Atkinson, 320 acres in Graves county; S. W. Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1854 to 1860, Amount of taxes, \$5 84.

No. 3288. Same, 300 acres in Graves county; S. W. Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1854 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$3 92.
No. 3289. Same, 300 acres in Graves county; S. W. Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1854 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$3 92.

No. 3290. Same, 300 acres in Graves county; S. W. Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1854 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$3 92.
No. 3291. Same, 320 acres in Graves county; S. E. and N. E. Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1854 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$3 92.

No. 3292. Same, 80 acres in Graves county; N. 3/4 Q. R. S. T. R. E. Years' taxes due, 1854 to 1860, Amount of tax, \$3 92.
Given under my hand the above.

GRANT GLENN, Auditor.
N. B.—Any person desiring to pay any of the taxes, will forward the amount of tax named and fifty per cent. interest for the first year's tax; one hundred per cent. interest for the second year's tax, and twenty-five cents each tract or lot for advertising. On the 10th day of May the land will be forfeited, and it will then require no more to be paid, and the amount due will bear interest at the rate of one hundred per cent. per annum, and can be redeemed at that rate until the 10th of May, 1864, when the time of redemption expires.
Feb 1 1862

ROBB & DEHONEY
HAVE just received, and opened a handsome and desirable stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
To which they invite the attention of their friends and customers, as they intend to sell
CHEAP FOR CASH
And to prompt time buyers.
apr 13 wk-twt

G. CLAY SMITH & CO.
COVINGTON, KY.

LOOK AT THIS

M. L. PIERSON,
 Manufacturer of and Dealer in
CHOICE CONFECTIONARIES,
 St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.,
(At the old Stand of T. P. Pierson.)

THANKFUL for the very liberal patronage I have received since the above Establishment was opened, I have to say that my obligation on my part shall be wanting to symbol the increase of business.

ICE! ICE! ICE!—the greatest accommodation yet—can be had at my Confectionary at any time from 6 o'clock, A. M. until 9 o'clock, P. M.
mar37 w&t-wtf
M. L. PIERSON.

EXTRACT OF TOBACCO
For dipping Sheep and Lambs, and for
destroying all kinds of Vermin
on other animals.

THE Manufacturers of this new and valuable pre-
paration, beg leave to call the attention of Far-
mers and Graziers to this effectual remedy for de-
stroying Ticks, Lice, and all other insects injuri-
ous to animals and vegetation, and preventing the alarm-
ing attacks of the Fly and Scab on Sheep.

and cleanses and purifies the skin, thereby materially benefiting their general health, and greatly improving wool, both in quality and quantity.

This article completely supersedes that *laborious and disagreeable* work of preparation in your own buildings for Sheep-washing, as it is ready at all times, in any climate, and ~~for~~ all descriptions of Sheep, even for ewes with lambs, and can be furnished at a much reduced cost.

FISHER & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
23 Central Wharf, Boston.

mar15 w3m

DICK'S ACCOUNTANT
AND
DISPATCH PATENT.
*The Inventor's Claims as acknowledged and pro-
tected by the Governments of Canada, the
United States, and Great Britain;
to all whom it may concern.*
What I claim as my invention is, the contrivance
of keeping accounts current, of whatever kind, de-
scription, or variety, in printed form, by keeping the

presented in the form of a balance sheet, and the handling in principle of the items appearing in the balance sheet is the same as when they are presented in the form of a statement of income. The balance sheet may be changed in form as to admit of being readily and quickly re-adjusted in any particular part, where a balance sheet account may have undergone a change, by the lapse of time or the current of business transactions; so that, when readjusted in all such parts up to any given date, an impression then taken from the typeshall be correct, in printed form, the true state of all the accounts, and the correct account of the business, and the results or conclusions, in accordance with the end or ends contemplated in keeping the record; rendering it, in commercial business, a balance sheet of the most compact and perfect character, the details of

management being substantially as recited in specification, wherein it is shown, that the fact or facts to be rendered or transmitted are indicated by figures, symbols, or numbers, used either in combination or in isolation, or by whatever else will indicate the fact or facts as designed; and furthermore, based on this primary invention, I also claim the device or contrivance of rendering or transmitting accounts in partial or full statements, when the statement or statements are sent, or, or substantially thus, kept in type, by means of the machine or invention, be the medium of transmission that may be used, for the purpose of rendering accounts by the use of the Dispatch Machine, constituted of Apron Movement, Reel, and

utter stamp, I claim in the broadest and fullest sense; and also the machine itself, embracing all its forms and modes of operating, as indicated in describing it, either as a simple hand instrument, or as a machine, or as a power-driven instrument. And in connection with these specific claims, I also claim all other means and appliances substantially the same as those herein claimed or intended to be claimed. With these claims fully acknowledged and protected as above, this invention has already spread itself over Canada, eighteen States of the American Union, and into Great Britain, and is now used in more than three hundred Newspaper Offices. Its im-

shown in a circular which will make its appearance soon. Meanwhile applications for information, "Deeds of Right," or "Dispatch Machines," will receive due attention, when addressed either to

Rev. Robert Dick, of Buffalo, N. Y., or
to his Agent and Attorney,
John H. Edgar, of London, England.

As to "LEX," who in the Montreal Gazette of 1st February, 1860, pronounces the "idea" of keeping accounts current "in type," a gross absurdity, thanks are hereby tendered, and the assurance given, that this gross absurdity is all that Mr. Dick has patented.

in the domain of keeping accounts. His claims under no operation therein into which this gross absurdity is not, ironically smuggled in any manner, neither bodily nor partially; neither directly nor indirectly; neither explicitly nor symbolically; this ground his claims cover, and nothing more; the absolute monopoly of this absurdity and nothing else, as he alls as his claims, rationally read, attest.

sept w&t-wly

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC COR-
DIAL,
THE great standard medicines of the present age,
I have acquired their great popularity only through
years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant,—it will cure, WITHOUT FAIL, the most severe and long-standing

Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza
Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient
Consumption,
and has performed the most astonishing cures ever
known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the
most severe DIARRHOEA proceeding from COLD IN
THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by DR. C. M. JACKSON
& Co., No. 418 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and
are sold by druggists and dealers in medicine every-
where, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of C.M.

CAUTION.—Beware of a spurious article called foodland's Superior German Bitters. Be sure to get foodland's Genuine Bitters, manufactured by C. M. Jackson & Co., Philadelphia. None Genuine without the signature of C. M. Jackson on the wrapper of each bottle.

W. H. Averill, and all druggists,
jan17 w&t-wly

BOOK BINDING.

A. C. KEENON informs his friends and former customers, that, having regained his health, he has purchased back from A. G. Hodges the Bindery old to him in November last, and will give his whole attention to its management. He respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to the establishment.

IF CLERKS will be furnished with RECORD BOOKS

A Specific for Hooping-Cough
 IT is known by a few individuals in the counties of
 Harrison, Shelby, and Oldham that I have a remedy
 that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there
 are remedies in America or Europe that cures, it is
 not within my knowledge, (except the one I use).

Physicians tell the families they attend it can't be cured. I have no doubt they are candid in what they say. To get the medicine in use, and to keep a deep-rooted prejudice, the factory is convinced of the efficacy of the medicine, and save the little innocents from attending, and tell them no more it cannot be cured. One dollar will pay for two bottles, which is a sufficiency for one child. This medicine can be conveyed to any part of the United States by express or a mere trifle. Residence Green street, between Lloyd and Preston, south side, No. 459, Louisville, Ky.

PATRICK MAJOR, M. D.

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